

## FRILLS, JABOTS AND STOCKS

## NEW CHANGES RUNG UPON FEMININE NECKWEAR.

With Good Lace and Fine Hand Embroidery on the Neck—Women Who Launder Their Own Neckwear—Frills in Various Forms—Collar and Cuff Sets.

It would seem that all possible changes had long ago been rung upon feminine neckwear, yet the designers continue to bring out pleasing variations upon the old themes and never were they more deliciously dainty than they are at the moment.

Naturally there is a flood of coarse models fashioned upon the general lines of the fine neckwear and the fad for frills and jabots and such fineness has brought about a distressing exhibition of pretentious and unattractive things of this sort, but even when you cannot afford to buy the loveliest of the stocks and frills it is possible to find models which are dainty and chic without being expensive if you will but exercise discretion and taste.

Good lace and fine hand embroidery are expensive and the woman who cannot afford to pay high prices must content herself with neckwear that does not boast these accessories. Better a plaited frill of fine net or lawn, untrimmed, than a frill trimmed in coarse lace or pretentious machine work, and luckily there are many of the simple though dainty models from which to choose if you but have the judgment to choose wisely.

The cleansing and laundering qualities of neckwear are also to be taken into consideration by the woman who must economize and it is often true that an expensive frill or collar is cheaper in the long run than one that costs much less at the start, because the more expensive article may be laundered again and again while the cheaper sort when it loses its freshness is useless.

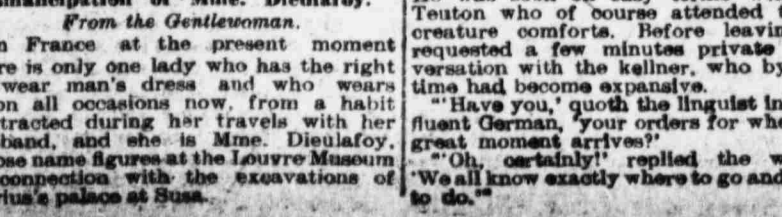
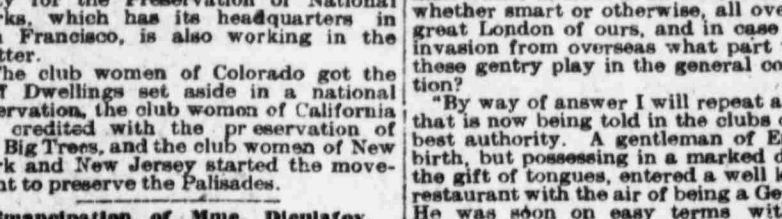
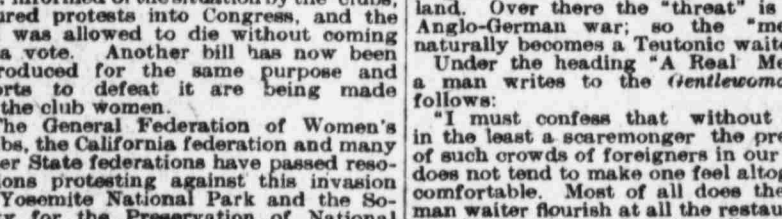
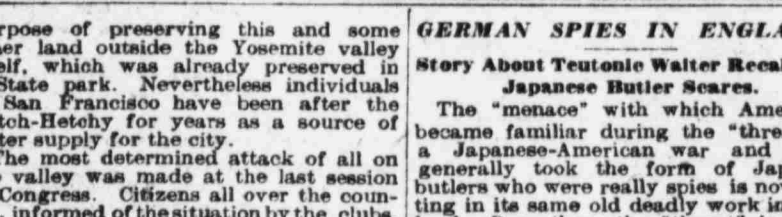
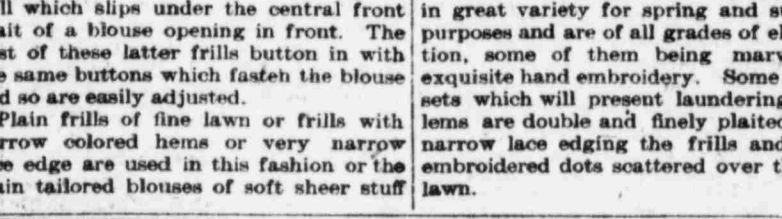
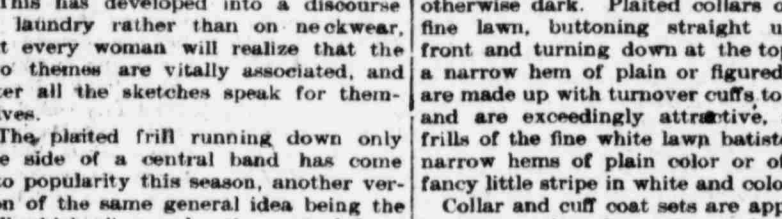
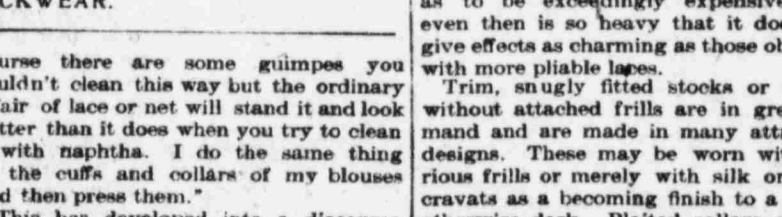
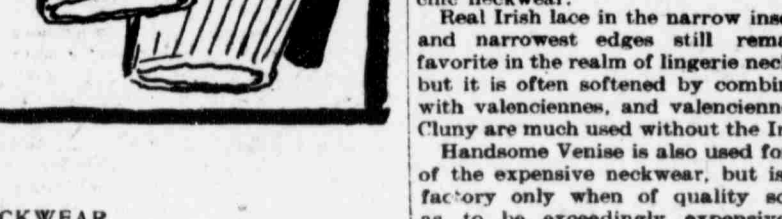
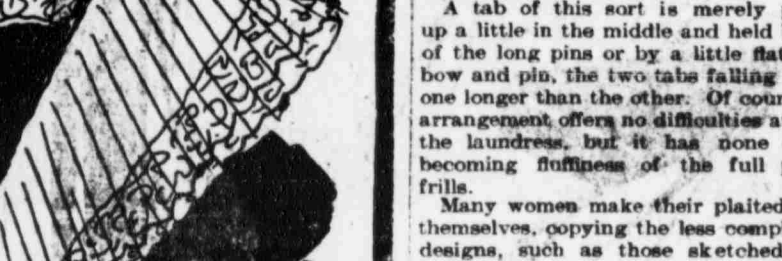
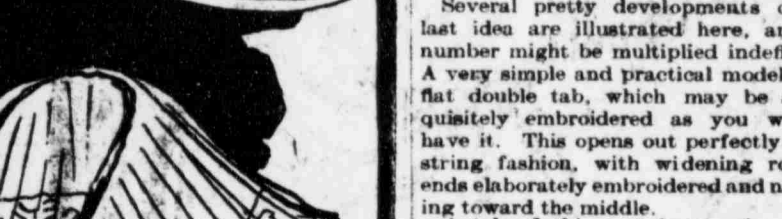
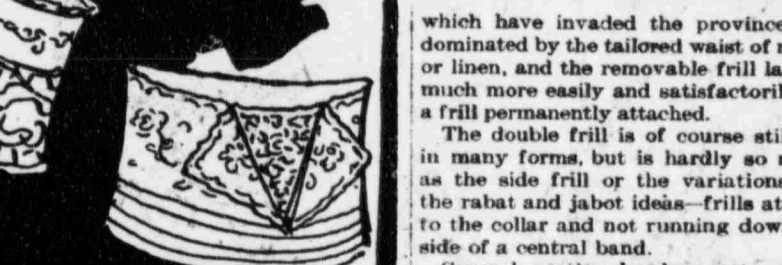
fresh things as I want, and they don't break my heart by coming up torn or discolored or pulled out of shape or too stiff, and I don't have to pay awful prices for sending them out to some one who really knows how to do them."

No night laundry work may be recommended as a substitute for one morning bridge club. Women who don't want to take a course in the art can surely find some one who can give them the necessary instruction and a little experimenting will give the knack of the thing.

While laundry work is being discussed a note should be made of the fact that a little intelligent application of soap and water will often save a blouse or stock or frill from laundering. That sounds like an Irish bull, but it is nothing of the kind. A collar or the cuff or sleeve edges will usually set long before the whole blouse demands tubbing and since each laundering, however well done, shortens the life of a fine blouse, it is well to cleanse the especially soiled places when you can do so without washing the whole garment.

Good lace and fine hand embroidery are expensive and the woman who cannot afford to pay high prices must content herself with neckwear that does not boast these accessories. Better a plaited frill of fine net or lawn, untrimmed, than a frill trimmed in coarse lace or pretentious machine work, and luckily there are many of the simple though dainty models from which to choose if you but have the judgment to choose wisely.

The cleansing and laundering qualities of neckwear are also to be taken into consideration by the woman who must economize and it is often true that an expensive frill or collar is cheaper in the long run than one that costs much less at the start, because the more expensive article may be laundered again and again while the cheaper sort when it loses its freshness is useless.



which have invaded the province once dominated by the tailored waist of madras or linen, and the removable frill launders much more easily and satisfactorily than a frill permanently attached.

The double frill is of course still used in many forms, but is hardly so modish as the side frill or the variations upon the rabat and jabot ideas—frills attached to the collar and not running down each side of a central band.

Several pretty developments of this last idea are illustrated here, and the number might be multiplied indefinitely. A very simple and practical model is the flat double tab, which may be as exquisitely embroidered as you wish to have it. This opens out perfectly flat in string fashion, with widening rounded ends elaborately embroidered and narrowing toward the middle.

A tab of this sort is merely plaited up a little in the middle and held by one of the long pins or by a little flat black bow and pin, the two tabs falling below, one longer than the other. Of course this arrangement offers no difficulties at all to the laundress, but it has none of the becoming fineness of the full plaited frill.

Many women make their plaited frills themselves, copying the less complicated designs, such as those sketched here. Unless you go in for fine lace the expense of the materials is not great, and unless you go in for hand embroidery the labor required is not appalling, but the frills may be accomplished at an expense, in money, much less than that of anything equally dainty and hand made that can be bought in the shops. This requires taste and skillful needlework, however, and the ordinary homemaker lacks the cachet of the really chic neckwear.

Real Irish lace in the narrow insertions and narrowest edges still remains a favorite in the realm of lingerie neckwear, but it is often softened by combining it with Valenciennes, and Valenciennes and Cluny are much used without the Irish.

Handsome Venise is also used for some of the expensive neckwear, but is satisfactory only when of quality so good as to be exceedingly expensive; and even then is so heavy that it does not give as charmingly as those obtained with more pliable laces.

Trim, snugly fitted stocks or collars without attached frills are in great demand and are made in many attractive designs. These may be worn with various frills or merely with silk or satin cravats as a becoming finish to a blouse otherwise dark. Plaited collars of very fine lawn, buttoning straight up the front and turning down at the top, with a narrow hem of plain or figured color, are made up with turnover cuffs to match and are exceedingly attractive, as are frills of the fine white lawn batiste, with narrow hems of plain color or of some fancy little stripe in white and color.

Collar and cuff sets are appearing in great variety for spring and summer purposes and are of all grades of elaboration, some of them being marvels of exquisite hand embroidery. Some dainty sets which will present laundering problems are double and finely plaited, with narrow lace edging the frills and little embroidered dots scattered over the fine lawn.

Plain frills of fine lawn or frills with narrow colored hems or very narrow lace edge are used in this fashion or the plain tailored blouses of soft sheer stuff

could clear this way but the ordinary affair of lace or net will stand it and look better than it does when you try to clean it with naphtha. I do the same thing to the cuffs and collars of my blouses and then press them."

This has developed into a discourse on laundry rather than on neckwear, but every woman will realize that the two themes are vitally associated, and after all the sketches speak for themselves.

The plaited frill running down only one side of a central band has come into popularity this season, another version of the same general idea being the frill which slips under the central front plait of a blouse opening in front. The best of these latter frills button in with the same buttons which fasten the blouse and so are easily adjusted.

Plain frills of fine lawn or frills with narrow colored hems or very narrow lace edge are used in this fashion or the plain tailored blouses of soft sheer stuff

could clear this way but the ordinary affair of lace or net will stand it and look better than it does when you try to clean it with naphtha. I do the same thing to the cuffs and collars of my blouses and then press them."

This has developed into a discourse on laundry rather than on neckwear, but every woman will realize that the two themes are vitally associated, and after all the sketches speak for themselves.

The plaited frill running down only one side of a central band has come into popularity this season, another version of the same general idea being the frill which slips under the central front plait of a blouse opening in front. The best of these latter frills button in with the same buttons which fasten the blouse and so are easily adjusted.

Plain frills of fine lawn or frills with narrow colored hems or very narrow lace edge are used in this fashion or the plain tailored blouses of soft sheer stuff

## NO SERVANTS, NO PROBLEM

## DOMESTIC STATE OF A LARGE PART OF THE COUNTRY.

Many Towns and Villages Where the Women Folk or Even Well-to-Do Families Must Do Their Own Housework—Ways of the Servantless.

There are large parts of the United States where for most persons, even of the well-to-do classes, there is no servant problem. That may sound like paradise to harassed suburban housekeepers, but the reason is that there is no servant problem in such regions is that there are no servants.

Well to do folk in rural districts, in villages, in towns and cities, not only in the West but in the East, keep no servants because there are no servants in such places. There are dozens of college towns where the wives and daughters of professors do practically all the housework.

In some of these places one or two families will manage intermittently to have servants, but many long ago gave up attempting to solve the unworkable. When the president of a university in the Rocky Mountain region was about giving up his post to come East his wife happened for the first time in months to have a good servant. The news of the coming change spread, and that woman received letters from all sorts of acquaintances as far East as Chicago begging for the servant she would no longer need.

In another college town west of the Mississippi a family that has not abandoned hope of having a servant now and then in the house solved the problem by employing a clever young undergraduate as cook. He did his work in the kitchen and when he had cooked a dinner came in and ate it with the family.

Once upon a time a titled English scholar and his wife visited a little university town in a remote part of Pennsylvania and were entertained at the house of the president of the university. The Englishman put his boots outside his door on going to bed and left word that his wife would breakfast next morning in her room. The president of the university was without a servant, so he rose early and blacked his guest's boots, and an hour or so later his wife carried up a tray of coffee and rolls to the English lady.

All over the ranching region of the West when Chinese servants are not to be had the men turn in and have the women to do the housework. A strapping cowboy will wash dishes, make beds, cook or do anything else that exigencies demand. In some Western households where there are no daughters the sons are taught to do housework.

All over the Atlantic slope, on the other hand, farmers' wives and daughters, even when the family is comfortably housed and occupying its own well stocked farm, often wait at table and take nothing themselves until the man is fed. It requires great tact for a male guest unaccustomed to this practice to conduct himself properly. He feels a trifle awkward when the girl who has been playing Chopin for him an hour before stands at the back of his chair to serve his meat and vegetables, but it would be a serious breach of etiquette for the guest to insist upon serving himself, and the daintiness with which the women perform the task is a charming thing to see.

There are many parts of southeastern Pennsylvania where the only obtainable servants are the daughters of neighboring farmers who come in as a special favor. In one such town several well-to-do families have gone to live at the village hotel because by reason of the infirmities of age the women find housekeeping without servants impossible. The wife and daughter of the hotel keeper administer this public household with such occasional help as they can pick up.

A family in that particular town, having a group of weekend guests, persuaded a farmer's daughter, a spectacled girl in her best clothes, to act as cook, but she was introduced to the guests as "our friend who is helping us in the kitchen."

In such communities the few who have servants get and keep them by paying high wages and conceding many privileges. No servant in such places is easily induced to spend her evenings in the kitchen ready to answer the doorbell or perform other needed service. Every night is a night out if the servant is to be kept, and the evening dinner is rarely attempted because it would keep the servants indoors too late.

Out at a big mining town in Colorado one of the few maid servants in the place gave notice because the son of the family declined to escort her to a ball. In such communities there are few families that have servants because of the cost of the life is reduced to lowest terms, and hospitality ceases altogether or is no longer formal or elaborate.

When a shrewd family in the suburbs of Boston gave a dinner not long ago the mistress of the house cooked the meal, and her niece, a pretty young girl, volunteered to don an apron and act as waitress. She did so well that no guest suspected that she was playing an unaccustomed part.

Even in parts of the South, where the permanent domestic service, and it is not unusual for others to wake in the morning and find that the cook has decamped in the night. In parts of the South servants are so hard to come by that the understanding that they may live in their own little cabins, perhaps half a mile away, and no servant is found in the home of a mistress much after early dusk.

Some large farmers of the Atlantic slope along the Mason and Dixon line who employ a number of hands for most of the year save their wives and daughters from lives of mere domestic drudgery by contracting with a family of landless neighbors to live in a small house on the farm, usually called a tenant house, and board the hands. Thus relieved of cooking for half a dozen or more furiously hungry men, the women of the farmer's family manage to keep house in something like comfort with the aid of such occasional help in the kitchen as can be had.

If the farm is not within easy reach of a village the kitchen often becomes a refuge where the farmer's crops may be worth a good many thousand dollars a year. Even the green maid servant from Ireland or Sweden soon catches the ways of the natives in such regions and marries or goes to seek service in a town or city.

When, as sometimes happens in such a rural community, rich city folk come to the region they have to face a new aspect of the servant problem, to import their servants from town and grant them the same privileges that the local inhabitants, they cannot be induced by either wages or privileges to become the servants of the city colonists, and the latter remain like a foreign garrison, mere strangers among their neighbors.

## WHERE RUBIES COME FROM.

## Gem's Hardness Compared With Spinel and Diamond—Age of India Mines.

From the Chicago Tribune. All the world's great rubies come from the mines of the Mogok valley, India. There are four principal mines in the valley, in each of which modern tools and machinery are used, which facilitate the proper examination of a large amount of different or many bearing clay every day. In adjacent valleys the Burmans still prosecute their searches in the old way, digging and washing by hand labor, but often with astonishing results.

In the large workings the system is reduced to a science, with corresponding results. The work goes on day and night. The byon is extracted by the open quarry method of removing all the surface down to the ruby-bearing clay, which is then dug up, carried on trolleys to the steam cleansing mill, washed, passed through the sieves and then examined for rubies and spinels. The byon stretches almost everywhere along the Mogok valley, and wherever this rich old gold crumbling clay exists rubies are to be found.

Besides the pure ruby, spinel or balas rubies are found in large quantities at Mogok. Wherever the ruby is found the spinel is certain to crop up close beside it. They are both crystals of alumina, but of different shapes. While the true ruby is pure corundum only, the spinel has a minute quantity of magnesium, which lessens its hardness one-fifth. Except in a few rare cases the expert can distinguish readily between the two.

At the mines the rubies are separated to a certainty from the spinels by the use of the dichroscope. The gem is placed in the instrument so that a ray of light passes through it and is polarized. The true ruby shows a pure red ray, while the spinel shows a slight tinge of blue with the red. There are a few really magnificent spinels in existence, the first among them all being the great Agincourt ruby in the English crown. Although the mines in the Mogok valley have produced practically all the rubies of ancient and modern times, it is difficult to learn how long these mines have been in operation, for it was always the policy of the Burmese kings to keep them as mysterious and secluded as possible.

It is known, however, that mines were

in operation for a long time previous to 1800. At one mine alone 1,400 tons of stone is washed daily through the busiest seasons, with resulting prosperity to the population. During the season as many as 2,000 workmen, nearly all Burmans, are employed.

Rubies are more precious than diamonds and are practically indestructible except by fire. While a flawless diamond may be worth roughly about \$100, a perfect ruby of the same weight would be worth at least double. But the increase in value as the size increases is much greater in rubies than in diamonds. A diamond of ten karats is worth perhaps \$4,000, while a ruby of that weight may be worth any price up to \$70,000, which was the value placed on a stone exhibited at the Franco-British exhibition in London last year.

The Burman is inclined to invest his savings in rubies and diamonds, which may be readily realized upon in times of financial stress.

## THE ORIGIN OF PUNCH.

English Brought Drink From India—Mistake of Schleswig Magnates.

From the London Globe.

In Germany punch is the national drink for the night of St. Sylvester, when Germans finish the year by drinking punch, a usage observed even by the Kaiser himself.

Punch is what they drink when they have colds. Moreover, we are told that the English brought punch from India. It takes its name from panchea, a Sanscrit word for wine, because such is the number of the ingredients—arrack or rum, tea, sugar, lemon and hot water. It was in 1655 that the English first celebrated the New Year with punch.

A contemporary relates an amusing story in connection with punch. When Frederick VII. came to Flensburg, in Schleswig, he gave a banquet to the notables of the district. After the dessert he desired a court official to inquire how the guests enjoyed his hospitality. They hesitated to express an opinion, but at length one, better than his fellows, resolved to speak freely.

Everything was excellent save the punch. The magnates of Schleswig had drunk for punch the warm water charged with perfume which had been placed before them for ablutions.

## Arnold, Constable &amp; Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

COMMENCING MONDAY

A Very Important Sale of High Grade

Fur Coats

Muffs and Neckpieces

AT THE FOLLOWING GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Pony Coats, 39.00, 58.00, 75.00, 90.00 to 125.00

Reduced from \$35.00 to \$175.00

Caracul Coats, 72.50, 82.50, 95.00, 125.00 to 475.00

Reduced from \$115.00 to \$625.00

Fur Lined Coats, Reduced from \$100.00, 75.00

Also Coats of Persian Lamb, Alaska Seal, Smoke Squirrel,

Hudson Seal, French Seal and Other Furs.

Black Skunk Scarfs, 20.00, 27.00, 45.00, 58.00, 75.00

Reduced from \$28.00 to \$100.00

Black Skunk Muffs, 33.00, 45.00, 55.00, 75.00

Reduced from \$50.00 to \$95.00

Pointed Sitka Fox Scarfs, 48.00 to 95.00

Reduced from \$65.00 to \$135.00

Pointed Sitka Fox Muffs, 38.00 to 95.00

Reduced from \$50.00 to \$125.00

High Grade Dress Trimmings

Very Much Less Than Half Price

Offering of 2,500 yards

Black Beaded and Bugle Bandings, } .25 to 1.75

1 to 5 inches wide. Formerly 95c. to \$5.75 yard.

Also Fine Beaded and Embroidered Bandings.

Allovers and Appliques in Color Combinations. } .35 to 3.50

Formerly 95c. to \$7.50 yard.

Fine Irish Dress Linens

Offering of 3,500 Yards, Genuine Irish Manufacture, Superior

Grade, Absolutely Fast Colors, Pure Yarn Dye Flax; Colors:

Blue, Pink, Old Rose, Brown, Gray, Green, Helio, Amethyst,

Catwaba, Black, White, Natural. 48 Inches Wide. Value 75c. yard. } .45

A SPECIAL SALE OF 10,000 YARDS

Imported and Domestic Silks

Comprising MESSALINE IN ALL THE LEADING NEW

COLORINGS, PRINTED SILK AND SATIN FOUARDES,

STRIPE, CHECKS, PLAIDS AND FANCY SILKS. } .58

Values from 85c. to \$1.25 yard.

Real Cluny Laces

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EDGES AND INSERTIONS, in fine makes

of real hand made Cluny Linen Laces for Dresses or decorative purposes;

widths, 1 1/2 to 9 inches. Value 45c. to \$4.25.

25c. 55c. 75c. 1.10. 1.65. 2.25 yard.

For Southern Wear

Dresses, Suits and Wraps

in the newest Models and Materials.

Women's Suits and Dresses

HIGH CLASS TAILOR SUITS, to close, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00

BLACK BROADCLOTH SUITS—New model Coat; } 35.00

space plaited Skirt.

VEILING DRESSES, for day or evening wear, 37.50

High Grade Petticoats

An extensive variety, in plain colors, plaids, stripes and fancy effects,

including Manufacturer's Entire Surplus Stock of

CHIFFON TAFFETA, } 5.95

MESSALINE.

CHIFFON MOIRE. Regularly sold at \$8.50, \$9.75, \$12.50

Infants' French Dresses

HAND MADE LONG DRESSES, 1.75, 2.50, 2.75

" " SHORT " 1.65, 1.85, 2.50

" " LONG PETTICOATS, 1.00, 1.50, 2.25

" " SHORT " 1.00, 1.50, 2.25

SHORT CASHMERE COATS—to close, 5.25, 7.50, 9.50

INFANTS' WINTER CAPS, 1.50, 1.75, 3.00

Broadway & 19th Street

If you are to accept this excuse for extravagance you must make sure that the costly trifle really will stand much laundering or cleansing and moreover will not require extraordinarily clever handling. The laundering of the fine neckwear which every woman covets this season calls for more intelligence or skill than the average laundress possesses and the wise woman is she who, unless she is blessed with an inspired and conscientious laundress, assumes the responsibility of laundering her frills and collars herself.

She may be densely ignorant at the start but she will have more patience than the laundress and will be willing to spend more time on the work, and she will know exactly how the things should look after they are laundered, which is more than can be said for a vast majority of the women who make laundry work their business. She will handle the filmy materials and fine laces more carefully than any one who has not paid for their fineness and fineness will pay for every girl or woman whose pocket money is limited should launder her own neckwear and her own fine lingerie blouses too, for that matter, and possibly it is a realization of this fact which has made the laundry classes in several of the Brooklyn and New York training schools so popular. The writer personally knows of six girls from charming homes, girls whose fathers have comfortable but not imposing incomes, who have this winter joined a laundry class in a Brooklyn school and are now boasting of their prowess in the line of blouses and neckwear and fine underwear and of their freedom from the tyranny of incapable laundresses.

"One morning a week does it," said one of the girls, "and there's no heavy work about those filmy things, and they do look so lovely, and I can have as many

up his great fortune and reputation on them. "In two things is Paris superior and not successfully imitated in New York: color combinations and fine handwork. The women do not exist in America to do this handwork, and if they did it would be necessary to pay them so much that we could not compete with the foreign workers. There is a tradition of fine handwork among the needlewomen of Paris and also a tradition of cheapness with which we cannot compete.

"And as for the color combinations, there is something in the French artistic temperament which enables them to get more subtle and beautiful effects than we are able to. I acknowledge it. But cut, fit and style they have taken from us, and it is American taste which dictates the work of the famous Paris shops."

## CLUB WOMEN PROTESTING

Against a Yosemite Reservoir—Other Natural Wonders Protected.

Club women all over the country are interested in the defeat of one bill introduced at the present session of Congress. This is a bill to permit certain citizens of San Francisco to get possession of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site. The Hetch-Hetchy valley is a part of the national Yosemite Valley Park reservation.

It is only less beautiful and remarkable than the Yosemite Valley itself, and is even better adapted for camping. It has a green level, parklike floor which makes a natural camping ground, and thousands camp there every summer.

The Yosemite National Park is protected by act of Congress in 1909 for the special purpose of preserving this and some other land outside the Yosemite valley itself, which was already preserved in a State park. Nevertheless individuals in San Francisco have been after the Hetch-Hetchy for years as a source of water supply for the city.

The most determined attack of all on the valley was made at the last session of Congress. Citizens all over the country, informed of the situation by the clubs, poured protests into Congress, and the bill was allowed to die without coming to a vote. Another bill has now been introduced for the same purpose and efforts to defeat it are being made by the club women.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, the California federation and many other State federations have passed resolutions protesting against this invasion of Yosemite National Park and the Society for the Preservation of National Parks, which has its headquarters in San Francisco, is also working in the matter.

A woman of notable daintiness held forth on this theme the other day. Some one asked her how in the world she always managed to have her transparent guimpes spotless and to wear an elaborate lingerie blouse as long as she did without laundering it.

"Simple enough," she said. "When a guimpe is soiled around the collar, as it always will soil from furs and coats, I just lay it flat on a Turkish towel, cover the rest of the waist carefully so I can't splash anything on it, make a soap suds of hot water and castile soap, take a soft complexion brush and scrub the guimpe until it is clean."

"Move it on the Turkish towel occasionally so that the towel will soak up the extra water, and brush it in clear water after you've got